

**Encourage to Arrest Advisory Committee**  
**April 12, 2006 meeting notes**  
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**OCTOBER, 2006 MEETING PLANS**

Matt: Our grant officially ends in August but we're acting as if it will be extended. We are interested in continuing; it is our hope we can. How many people would like this Advisory Council to continue? (Everyone responded in the affirmative!)

Date proposal: MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 2006

Location: BILLINGS

Agenda ideas, not in any particular order, our initial brainstorm:

1. Legislative plans update
2. Hope Card progress report
3. Grants / funding report
4. Statistical report from Scott Furious / MBCC regarding crime on Reservations
5. More information about court repository
6. How well are the different governments working together among the Tribes, communities, and the state? Good cooperation? Voids we can identify?

**HOT DOCS REPORT - KATE BLADOW**  
**Project Overview**

Montana Legal Services Association (MLSA) is participating in a national project to automate forms and make them accessible to the public and legal advocates over the Internet. An automated form allows users to answer easy-to-understand questions and then uses the answers to produce a set of documents and instructions, similar to tax preparation software like TurboTax. Users are then able to edit and print the completed documents.

MLSA, with input from local partners, chose to automate the dissolution and parenting plan forms approved by Montana Supreme Court Commission on Self-Represented Litigants first. The dissolution and parenting plan forms are expected to be ready for public use in June. MLSA has already planned additional projects, which will include forms for orders of protection, name changes, and parenting plan modifications.

Each of these automated forms, when complete, will be available on MontanaLawHelp.org, Montana's legal information portal. It is expected that users will be able to take advantage of the new "LiveHelp" feature. LiveHelp allows users to click a button and be connected with a live person, who can answer technical questions and direct them to additional information. LiveHelp is currently available Monday through Wednesday from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm and Thursday from noon until 4:00 pm.

### **Order of Protection Project Update**

MLSA has hired Capstone Practice Systems, Inc. (Capstone) to automate the Order of Protection form and Uniform Cover Sheet. The automated forms include an interview outline on the left side of the screen with specific prompts to help the user answer questions. Users will be able to answer questions and generate the forms or save their answers and return later to finish answering questions. Also users will have the option of downloading the completed forms or e-mailing the completed document to someone else, like an advocate. The result is a typed OOP with only necessary information instead of a handwritten OOP with unnecessary information that could accidentally be misinterpreted.

MLSA has received an initial version of the templates from Capstone. Several adjustments need to be made before the forms can be made available to the public. Additionally, there will be usability tests of the OOP with clients and outside groups to ascertain that users are able to easily use the forms on their own. The forms will be launched with training and publicity in about 6 months.

Question: Can you enter other Orders such as from a Tribe? Answer: Other language and subjects can be added to insure its usefulness for everyone. The Tribes can contact Kate directly or talk to Joan to insure this. Kate's phone number is (406) 431-5597 and her e-mail address is [kbladow@mtlsa.org](mailto:kbladow@mtlsa.org).

Funding for the national project to automate forms is available through February 2007 and will likely be renewed until February 2008. MontanaLawHelp.org is partially funded by the national Legal Services Corporation to provide understandable legal information on the Web. It is intended to be the first place that low- and moderate-income look for legal information and to prevent users from needing to go to multiple places to look for information. You can look up legal resources, local organizations, and procedures, all designed to help a person handle their own legal questions and needs. Each document is typically in a Question/Answer format, written for a 5<sup>th</sup> grade reading level, and 3 pages in length. Each state is encouraged to engage local stakeholders. In Montana several partners are collaborating to produce and maintain MontanaLawHelp.org, include MLSA, State Law Library, the State Bar, MSU Extension Service, and others.

There is not a lot of good content for Tribes, but we are currently doing a content review to improve that. All the American Indian information is national, but 10 subjects have been identified to add. Anybody who wants to do a content review of the site is invited to!

A lot of education is taking place with librarians and we will be sure it includes the Tribal College librarians (at the suggestion of one of us here today).

Matt: MLSA has become a huge help - both electronically and on the phone - and are a huge resource to helping families in crisis, and are to be commended.

Christine: I'm the MLSA legal assistance attorney for DV advocates, law enforcement and judges. I can provide legal information with fact sheets, direct consultation, resource and referral for survivors, etc. My contact information is: Christine Mandiloff, 442-9830, and [cmandilo@mtlsa.org](mailto:cmandilo@mtlsa.org).

Question: If we download an OOP, can we enter names and other information before we print it out? Kate: If you answer the questions first, then it can print it out. The answer is yes.

Comment: Coming from a Reservation, particularly the Blackfeet, child custody and leaving the Reservation will be an issue. Kate: Once you give me the information (from all 7 Tribes) we can include it. It will take some advice from each Tribe, but it's do-able. We can add the Codes from each Tribe for each subject area, such as Pawning.

Matt: Deb has been working to be able to file documents electronically. Deb: There is a three years trial period with two of the three courts - district and justice - participating. It is installed in my computer at the Friendship Center (shelter). The client typically isn't comfortable with computers. So we now file via fax to the Court. Then the petitioner goes to the Court and picks up the Temporary OOP. It's been great. Matt: This is the goal - to get people the forms AND the help by filing them electronically because of the distances we experience. We are making real progress.

Kate: E-filing has troublesome issues that will require policy and technology changes. Some states are doing e-filing, but the technology is expensive and the courts aren't there yet. We are doing it the right way. Judge Kruger: It will take a long time and will require a lot of resources. Paulette: In federal courts, training is required and it's not open to the public. Other federal courts did this 5 to 10 years ago, so we are benefiting from their experiences. Eleanor: Colorado has some forms of e-filing. Kate: California is doing some of this. Joan: In Montana, there are some courts still without a computer. Judge Kruger: The courts of limited jurisdiction have an outdated database that is being re-formatted. Some counties are not even electronic with their databases.

Joan: Eighty courts of limited jurisdiction, of the 140 courts, are participating. The Statewide Automated Victim Notification (SAVN) grant will allocate money for an OOP repository. A central court repository will connect all the courts' information. Everyone can have their own system but everyone - law enforcement, courts, advocates, etc. - can all look in the same place, allowing us to all access the same information to integrate everyone's information, avoid duplication and cut down response time. Matt: If a guy is arrested in Ekalaka for a DV misdemeanor and the same things takes place in Libby, now the two communities can both see it. The reality is that this will allow everyone to see each other's information to create a huge opportunity to protect individuals and hold offenders accountable.

Judge Kruger: This will allow the Butte Court of Limited Jurisdiction, to access the information in Bozeman, for instance. If I can look it up, though it will vary from court to court, we will have access to each other's sites. It's been up and running for six months. David: The kick-off was in March, and there is an 18-month time line; it's very aggressive. Matt: Victim notification will be part of this. The new broker / black box will notify victims of releases too. There will be immediate benefits. How will the security of this system work? Kate: Precautions are being taken.

## **MCADSV REPORT – NICOLE GRAY**

The Montana Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence is not a direct service provider, but a provider of training to advocacy programs and their staffs. We are working to educate advocates on FF&C. We provided training to 30 people at our March training, and 6 others at a second Institute. We are also working with the Attorney General's office to hire a Tribal Coordinator. We also have an advanced victim witness training on FF&C.

Matt: Do you know yet what the Coalition's legislative goals are? Nicole: Kelsen Young is developing them right now. One is working toward mandatory arrest. We can look at them at the Coalition's website – [mcadsv.com](http://mcadsv.com) – and reach Kelsen for input to the list at 1-866-404-7794. Nicole's e-mail address is [ngray@mcadsv.com](mailto:ngray@mcadsv.com).

## **ETA TRAINING EVENTS AND PLANS UPDATE – ELEANOR GUERRERO**

Some of our upcoming events include:

Rocky Boy Reservation – April 27

Salish Kootenai Tribal Council – May 9

Tribal Judges Conference – May 10-11, in Polson. It is open to all Tribal, state and federal judges. There will be a mixed judge panel, and a full two hours on FF&C training. We ask you to invite your judges to this event.

Sheriff's Annual Conference – June 15-16

BIA – date to be announced

Crow Tribal Council – date to be announced.

Last year there was a lot of training for law enforcement and a lot of great things have resulted. At the Sheriff's training in Great Falls, I also did a diversity training that helped clarify that Tribal Orders should be honored in Great Falls.

I get 2-3 calls each month asking good questions. The connections are being made. They feel your support and encouragement.

Eleanor's contact information is 446-9102 and [artbyeleanor@aol.com](mailto:artbyeleanor@aol.com)

## **CJIS REPORT – DAVID BLADE**

I am part of this group because Montana law requires Orders of Protection be entered into NCIC using the CJIN network. We monitor the quality of these records. I visit each agency in person every three years to do an assessment and review records with a focus on the quality of OOPs.

I give the statistics grid to Joan and the courts 2 times a year. On the Brady indicators in permanent orders, if the number of "No" (not denied firearms) is greater than the number of "Yes" (denied firearms), there is usually a problem in the data. We want agencies to look at those.

There has been a significant increase of Protection Orders from Tribes, mostly due to the entering of records by the Fort Peck Tribe.

We identified a problem with non-expiring Temporary Orders of Protection. The statute says the court may issue them for up to 20 days. We have ones in the system – and still in effect – for four years. Courts are being given latitude to insure both parties are being heard. Law enforcement is entering "not expiring" on the OOPs. Only nine percent were less than a month old; all the rest of the records had older time frames.

The problem is potentially that no hearing is taking place. Therefore, the number of Temporary Orders is increasing, with the largest increase in the last six months. The ones that are "non-expiring" are increasing.

Judge Kruger: What happens in District Court is that it's a stipulation that it will remain in full force and effect, making it a permanent order. When they come with an expiration date, by the time they get to District Court, they've already been to a lower court. This is an on-going order.

David: There is confusion when District Court affirms limited jurisdiction court orders instead of issuing new ones. We've been told a stipulation serves as an order that qualifies for entry into NCIC. The danger of non-expiring temporaries, because they have to enter Brady "No", is the failure to deny respondents their right to possess or purchase firearms in those cases when required under federal law once a hearing has been held. If there is no expiration date or Brady indicator assigned, Law Enforcement is supposed to ask the court what to do. The order is still good but the Law Enforcement agency must annually verify with the court that the NCIC record is still good.

Joan: We did a training with both the COLJ and District Court clerks. I know it is working in the COLJ courts. Is it working in the District Courts? Marilyn: It is not. The solution for law enforcement is another form to put in front of the judge. Judge Kruger: What I can see today ... the restraining order continuation is set for Friday, and we're going to concede to the TRO, and take it off the counter. A minute entry would work. Marilyn: The bigger courts will balk. I was thinking of a cover sheet so an order is provided if you want to use it. Then the clerk will make the decision. Judge Kruger: The judge still makes it and law enforcement is good about calling the judge and our staff. But I'm not sure it's always in writing. Dave: There needs to be something in writing – even a yellow sticky note will do – to say it's a good order. Judge Pepion: I have to have the parties back in to my court, which may take 10 or 14 days. You can't get a judge to renew it. I think the recommendation is to change the system to 30 days before, and hopefully it will be done by then. David: I think the expanded notice has been tried before and it failed, but I will bring it back to Nancy Bloom's attention as a proposal.

David: We're training law enforcement and we need to increase the awareness of victim advocates. They know what is needed from the court and they go get it. Matt: The Coalition is an avenue to use to reach the victim advocates; two times a year potential training opportunities exist AND these also occur at the Academy. David: Also, we can train law enforcement at the Academy in a fuller way. They are trained on it. Matt: I don't think this concern is on the radar of the victim advocates. We have identified two avenues: the Academy and the Coalition.

Judge Kruger: To expand on Matt's point, the role in court of victim advocates is somewhat removed. Do they have the time to assume the responsibility for the coversheet? We can't place it on the clerks, but if it could be a duty of the victim advocates, it would help a lot. Matt: Could the advocates be the bird dogs on the coversheets? David: There are a large number of protection orders with no Brady indicators. Matt: We're seeing a huge number ... There are huge numbers of cases where victims think they are protected, but are not. Deb: They do know about the coversheet, but don't know where the hole is. David: We've come a long way. One in five used to be right; now 1 in 4 is wrong.

Matt: The guiding principle is to train everyone and assume it's not always happening. Judge Pepion: There is no one there on behalf of the woman

Question: How much time is involved in the trainings? David: We have two trainings, one instructor led and one on-line course that users are given six months to complete. The incentive for law enforcement is POST credits and it's a requirement of dispatchers. I just did mine and it took me a full day to complete the refresher. We try to make it as easy as possible. If an agency does a lot of them, they get good at it. The initial training takes approximately 2-3 days.

Question: I come to these meetings and I notice we have no entries in David's data from the Northern Cheyenne. Maybe certification is the issue. I go back and point this out to law enforcement, and we are still showing zero. Why? David: For them to enter the data, a person has to be certified and Alonzo Walker is. Sheryl: If they took the training and submitted a POST credit request, they are allowed to enter it. Matt: If a Tribe or jurisdiction has a resources issue or barrier we can help overcome it. We can pay for the terminal and the training to use it. We could pay for transportation, hotel, and food to the Helena version of the training, or a customized version of the training for a site.

Eleanor: We also encourage Tribes to meet with their sheriffs to arrange the entering of records; we allow that to take place.

## **LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY REPORT – SHERYL BURRIGHT**

Victim Services through the Encourage to Arrest grant gave us monies last year to develop and produce an interactive Domestic Violence Training CD. We did an advanced DV card, and worked with the Backup Corporation. They monitor the people doing the training. The training covers FF&C, DV cases, lawsuits, no contact orders, the dynamics of DV, and the warning signs to be aware of. It's a four-hour interactive training; the users type in their answers on a computer. At the end there is a test, and if they pass they get a 4-hour POST training certificate. Wisconsin and some other states are looking at our model for law enforcement training. The Corporation tracks when people log in and out.

Sheryl provided the course on CDs to everyone present, which just was published two weeks ago, and many more are available to us. Her contact information is: 444-5620, [sburright@mt.gov](mailto:sburright@mt.gov).

Matt: Josh, what do you think, will cops use the training? Josh: Yes, on-line training is normal now. If a shift isn't busy, the officer can do it. It's being accepted. Some departments provide pay increases for completing trainings. Matt: How much of this is worthwhile for Tribal officers? Sheryl: As much as for anyone else. Judge Pepion: The Indian officers go the Police Academy for 23-26 weeks for certification. I don't know for BIA. Sheryl: I welcome any feedback from the Tribes about the content of the course, and how to improve it and make changes or improvements for Tribal use. I think the content about the DV dynamic is applicable. Matt: Don't hold back on distributing the CD's; we have the resources. Get them into as many hands as possible. David: On-line training is not new, so this will fit.

## **JUDGES REPORT – JUDGES RUSSELL, KING AND PEPION**

Joan: Last week several of our judges were able to attend the DV Enhancing Judicial Skills Conference held in Austin, Texas.

**Judge Angela Russell, Chief Judge Crow Tribal Court:** It was a terrific experience, with 40 other judges in attendance. It was very intensive, with role plays immediately. Everyone had a role in ½ hour increments, very similar to what we do every day. In the following days, we had presenters and then we worked with our tables of 8. We covered a lot. Here's what I took away:

1. Consider doing reviews of Protection Orders on a regular basis;
2. I found out a lot of courts have an array of resources that Tribal Courts do not; and
3. We tend, as human beings, to make judgments about people. We had to rate 8 sets of diverse couples as to their level of danger, and it was very eye-opening.

I am delighted to have gone. A CD of the total program is available.

**Judge Richard King, Chief Judge of Fort Belknap:** One of my trades in an earlier career is a licensed addiction counselor so I thought I knew about domestic violence. Now we can identify the signals and how they abuse our system to retaliate against their wives.

The CD and other resources are valuable, as we're all the different people. There were Justices of the Peace from Salt Lake City at our table. Their case load is enormous, and it made me aware of the differences in our resources. I can access this information and the people at the training.

It was interesting to me to see the roles of the community, the DV psychologist, and the judges. Judges burn out and we were given safeguards to avoid burning out. The only people with whom we can share what we know are other judges, and we were encouraged to do so to avoid burnout.

The decision making skills training was also good.

**Judge Carl Pepion, Blackfeet Tribal Court:** The scenarios were helpful. Then we would have to make decisions among 8 judges and we had 8 opinions! I sat a table with all Texans; they have no Reservations in Texas. They thought we had jurisdiction over non-Reservation residents.

The resources we DON'T have were clear: treatment centers and guardian ad litem, for instance. On Monday, I ordered 5 perpetrators to relinquish their weapons. The judge said we can't; it will jump up and bite us in the nose.

The diversity couples were Arabian, gay, lesbian, disabled, and mixed-race. The participants decided I was the most dangerous as a Latino. It showed us how we perceive people incorrectly and helped to dissolve our stereotypes.

I've seen a lot of domestic violence over my career. In Texas they were pushing the scenarios regarding deprivation for kids, bills needing to be paid, etc. when you do the Protection Order. I got the impression they wanted to encourage families to go on living together. Let's say the couple is 18 or 19 years old that has gotten into their first spat. A Protection Order or DV charge would preclude the man in the couple from certain educational programs and other opportunities too. They stressed to look at each situation with the long-term ramifications for the couple. (Several professions do not allow people with found guilty of DV to become practitioners: Licensed Addiction Counselors, Social Workers, and others.)

Joan: Judges Hernandez and Jewel have also attended this same conference in earlier years. Others may too. Upcoming conferences are in Boston in September and Santa Fe in December. It's not limited to judges on the Council; others may also attend. Judges Robinson and Big Fire are interested in upcoming ones.

## **TRIBAL CRIMINAL HISTORY INTEGRATION CONFERENCE – JUDGE PLUFF FOR JUDGE TANNER**

Joan: While the three judges named above were in Austin, Texas, Judge Winona Tanner, Chief Judge for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Court, her court clerk, and two CSKT law enforcement officers, Nancy Bloom, Bureau Chief for MT CJIS, and myself went to a Tribal Crime Data and Information Sharing Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

**Judge Brad Pluff presented for Judge Tanner:** The New Mexico Tribes are in the process of developing a sharing network Tribe-to-Tribe to enable them to share justice

information between the Tribes. They started by holding regional meetings and a call for details. They are continuing dialogue with each other and with the State of New Mexico. The National Sex Offender Registry was discussed. It is an important tool because it is a national registry accessible through the internet and provides valuable information for our communities.

Judge Russell: Regarding the sex offender registry, do the feds input data to it? Answer: The National registry is the same as the above site. We have access to the state one, but not the national one.

## **STATE STATISTICS – SCOTT FURIOIS, DOJ MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL**

The increases we are seeing in our data are due to reporting increases. Missoula and Helena are now fully on board. The numbers for the last 4 years are consistent. Nationally there is concern about double arrest (that of both parties), with an effort to avoid them.

In South Dakota and other states Reservation law enforcement agencies report their numbers directly to the Board of Crime Control. I talked with Judge Tanner about getting it done. There is no technical issue to overcome.

The FBI, Department of Interior, and DOJ really want crime data from Native communities so they prioritize programs and provide the best services. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is giving us cumulative data for a 6-state region from 2004 and 2005. We're going to publish something about crime on Native lands, to document that the needs exist. It should be published in the summer.

Scott's contact information: [mbcc.org.gov](http://mbcc.org.gov)

Matt: There is money available to make the case for grants; numbers are needed to make the case. Most of the time the Tribe has to be the recipient. We are extremely interested in helping and leveraging and assisting the funds go to the Tribes. We can help with writing and other resources to make it happen.

Joan: Frequently there are non-Indians on the Reservation perpetrating. These people do not become part of the aggregate data and can offend repeatedly.

Scott: Individuals can make very big headway. Little efforts in crime reporting are making big improvements. The Board of Crime Control also helps with grants, offers technical assistance to do so, and is willing to help! There is an opportunity at the MBCC right now for requesting live-scan machines for integration within the Tribal justice system and other systems. The window for requests is May 1 through June 15 or 30.

Judge Russell: I see criminal cases going to the Feds and taking a year to pursue, whereupon they come back and say there wasn't enough information – a year later! Paulette: It is a problem and all federal cases take a long time to get worked up. Part of it is the system; our office can't take a case directly. A good turnaround time for us is less than 2 months.

Cheryl Lawrence: Three FBI agents, plus Ernie work on the Indian Death Roster, and are to work with all Reservations. It just started last month, and are great to work with.

John Oliveira: For foster home child placements, criminal history background checks are NOT being used. We have no state statute for this purpose. I believe court orders do allow for it.

Matt: Do you know why? David: No, but I'll send you a report about it.

## **PROJECT HOPE CARD – JOHN OLIVEIRA AND KENT NAUMAN**

John: The Hope Card is a substitute for a paper Protection Order. The card fills a lot of voids in the system, speeds up the on-scene time for law enforcement, and gives the victim a life



line. It's been well received by victims. It serves as a miniature Protection Order, and law enforcement can verify it with the paper Protection Order.

Changes in the cards since last fall when we met:

1. The HC number has been added.
2. The victim's name has been removed.
3. A watermark "V" will be on the card.

The Card is also a voucher for free or minimal cost hotels, gasoline and clothes at places like Wal-Mart. These services are organized at the grassroots level.

The court clerk prints the card and Project Passport at the order of the judge. It is in place right now at the Crow Reservation, and it's coming soon in Billings.

Kent: Datacard makes of the equipment nationally; they also make credit and insurance cards. The card is fairly secure; it is holographic and the HC logo is ours and very hard to duplicate. There is one CD to load the program.

Everything is produced right here by the machine. The photo is taken by a standard Cannon camera. You can capture photos of the offender from a variety of sources. There can be multiple photos for each record, and it could link to the driver's license photos.

The phone number will be the number of the clerk, who can identify the Protection Order when law enforcement calls for verification.

Montana is our pilot site. We are looking to this group for feedback and other application and opportunities.

How much does the machine cost? \$6,995 and 75 cents a card. You can make more than 10,000 cards before maintenance is needed on the machine.

Matt: The connection to the Attorney General's office is not yet real, but you have to start somewhere. Now we can go to the IT people, but we are a long way toward implementation. What happens is now Kent and I will meet with people at the State. We can argue for its support; this is a perfect thing.

Ethan: Are there a ton of legal issues to be worked out? Answer: Lots of attorney groups have looked at it already. The only addition to the OOP is the photo. Question: Does the use of cards need legislation? Answer: No. The State of Washington just formed a committee to look at implementing the card. Ethan: What about the photo of perpetrators, and other agreements, such as voids to the Protection Orders? I'm looking at ways to avoid and curb abuse. John: Federal law allows the publication of the picture. Ethan: The phone number, if it's the clerk's office, won't be answered 24 hours a day. John: We think the number will go to the dispatcher.

Judge Pepion: When a woman is in Kansas, her PO will be honored and enforced because it will be valid where it is published.

Eleanor: Are these for final or temporary orders? Judge Kruger: Ethan raises a good question: When do you issue these cards? Matt: They are for permanent orders. This system will run itself. The card doesn't run on the discounts/contributions; it can roll without them.

David: How many cards are on the street? John: I don't know. Matt: It's tough to put the genie back in the bottle, and we will move the card through the bureaucratic process. John is looking to us to name concerns; we are his first feedback. Eleanor: The card is a notice of an order; it is not the order. Judge Kruger: Maybe name the issuing jurisdiction on the card with the PO. Pat: Or use the JCMS case number – or both.

Josh: The outlay dollars are high for permanent. It makes sense for temporary orders.

Judge Kruger: Maybe a color coded card to distinguish between a permanent or temporary.

Ken/John: We can easily do that. David: If we can't get an expiration date on a PO, how are we going to get them for the card? You must have one. Right now there are about 3,000 in NCIC, and it goes up about 1,000 every two years.

Eleanor: The three terms under the offender's name imply there are only those three; so add a statement like "they include ....., among potentially others...." to make it clear this isn't necessarily the entire list. Judge Pepion: The list is a good warning but the officers know to arrest the guy – either way.

Matt: We could buy machines and outfit sites with them. It won't be millions, but it's not a deal breaker. Other ideas and feedback about the cards and its process are welcome; send them to Joan and Matt.

## Meeting evaluations summary

1. What was the *most* productive or helpful or interesting parts of the today's meeting?

- Hope Card update. Hot Docs. CJIS report.
- The Hope Card is very interesting. Enjoyed David Blade's presentation.
- Reports from judges from their trainings. Project Hope update.
- All.
- Project Hope Card update.
- All information was extremely helpful and useful. I like the mix of tribal and state issues.
- Sharing of data between agencies and programs.
- Resources and persons working in the field.
- Presentation on the Hope Card.
- Hope, CJIN, MLSA and DVD. All were very helpful.
- Update on project Hope Card was very interesting and encouraging.
- The presentation on data by David pertaining to information from Reservations.
- Being more aware of the critical effect of the TROs being entered in NCIC.
- How far we came, so far from setting this up.
- All the topics were informative.
- FF&C updates. Slide presentation of the Uniform Protection Orders online.
- Interesting information about Tribal and Reservation problems / solutions. These folks have unique challenges and limited resources to address how we can help.
- Hope Card presentation. Report on Justice information sharing conference.

2. What were the *least* productive or helpful or interesting parts of the meeting?

- Hot Docs? What progress has been made here?
- Repetitive information that's been covered in previous meetings, such as Hope Card and Hot Docs. Why is it taking so long for MLSA to develop Orders of Protection Hot Docs program?
- Flathead Tribal Court update.
- Lunch.
- None.
- It was all very interesting. The information that was least productive, but interesting, was #8, the report from a Judge in writing about a conference the Judge attended.
- Can't say. N/A.
- All was productive.
- It was all educational.
- All information great.
- None.
- N/A.
- MCADSV update; needed more information on upcoming legislation.

3. Did you *accomplish* what you wanted to accomplish? If so, what subjects or issues or topics were they?

- Yes, training concerns for MLSA and MCADSV.
- Very worthwhile.
- Yes.
- More information on Hot Docs.
- Yes, new information and ways of collaborating.
- Yes. Data sharing concerns were expressed; stats were shared.
- Yes.
- Yes, updates on Hope Card and judges conferences.
- Yes, information on Hope and CJIN.

- Yes. Very encouraged that more people have received DV training and that Project Hope Card is still in the works.
- Yes, standardizing protection orders.
- We still need complete compatibility between the state, Tribal, law enforcement and courts.
- Help the children and see how and when we can help.
- Lots of useful information.
- Information sharing.

4. What *changes and improvements* would suggest for our future meetings?

- More snacks.
- Include Tribal Prosecutors in meetings. They are the people in the Courts who write the grants, draft and finalize forms (including PO forms), maintain stats, etc.
- We need more Tribal input, especially from their law enforcement individuals.
- More information on obtaining Reservation data.
- It was great.
- N/A. More of same.
- Agenda proposed sounds good.
- More Tribal involvement.
- N/A.
- Total PO entered into NCIC.
- Spend more time.

5. What would you like to have left *exactly as it was today*? Keep these characteristics:

- Liked the time allotted to each topic. Kept meeting moving.
- Enough time to interact and ask questions to the presenters.
- The new and upcoming of information sharing.
- Broad range of issues is good.
- Good time keeping on agenda.
- The facilitator. The flow of the meeting and format.
- Meeting is organized and continues to flow throughout the day. It doesn't get bogged down and tedious.
- Full Faith and Credit.
- Interaction. Presentations.
- All the other presentations.
- Great facilitator (Beki!). Good meeting facility.

6. Any *other* feedback, comments or suggestions you would care to make?

- From the start, I understood that we were to get down the paperwork 1 to 3 sheets. What happened to this?
- How do these grants get renewed?
- Fast-paced, subject specific is good.
- Thank you. Great job.
- Good job. I hope this Council is able to continue.
- Good meeting time 9:00-3:00.